IVANOV, V.I.; TOLMACHEV, Ye.P.

Using artificially crushed sans for shell molding. Lit. proizv. no.1:8-10 Ja '58. (MIRA 11:2)

(Sand, Foundry)

IVANOV, V.I., inzh.

Additional steering gear on the bow of river freight and passenger "Dovator" type 1200 hp. motorships. Rech. transp. 17 no.3:24-25 Mr '58. (MIRA 11:4)

(Steering gear) (Motorships)

IVANOV, V.I., kand.tekhn.nauk

Using Russian and foreign practices in manufacturing porous concrete products. Trudy NIIZHB no.8:27-44 '59.
(MIRA 13:4)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut novykh stroitel'nykh materialov, otdelki i oborudovaniya zdaniy Akademii stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR.
(Concrete products)

IVANOV, V.I., insh.

New system of automatic regulation of marine boiler units. Mech. transp. 18 no.6:27-28 Je '59. (MIRA 12:9)
(Boilers, Marine)

IVANOV, V.I.

Unit for enriching generator gas with liquid fuel. Stek.i ker. 19 no.11:35-36 N '62. (MIRA 15:12)
(Glass factories) (Fuel)

IVANOV, V.I.

New motor loaders. Avt.prom. 28 no.2:44 F '62. (MIRA 15:2)

1. L'vovskiy zavod avtopogruzchikov.
(Loading and unloading--Equipment and supplies)

IVANOV, V.I.; KOSHARIN, V.Yu.

Movable pumping equipment mounted on a GAZ-63 automobile. Stroi. ind., stroi. mash. i mekh. no.1:3-7 '62. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Leningradskiy filial Vsesoyuznogo instituta po proyektirovaniyu organizatsii energeticheskogo stroitel'stva.

IVANOV, V.I., inzh.; STOYANCHENKO, S.I., inzh.; SUMTSOV, V.F., inzh.; MAKARENKO, S.F., inzh.; MASLENNIKOVA, G.P., inzh.

Improvement of founding processes and heat treatment of gear wheels. Mashinostroenie no.3:55-56 My-Je '63.
(MIRA 16:7)

1. Luganskiy zavod im. Parkhomenko.
(Die casting)

OSIPOV, L.L., inzh.; REZNIKOV, E.G., inzh., retsenzent; IVANOV, V.I., inzh., retsenzent; DUBROV, M.M., inzh., red.; SHLENNIKOVA, Z.V., ved. red.

[Systems for the remote control of main marine mechanisms; diesel engines] Sistemy distantsionnogo upravleniia glavnymi sudovymi mekhanizmami; dizeliami. Moskva, Izd-vo "Transport," 1964. 159 p. (MIRA 17:6)

W. E. IVANOV, V.I.

Propagation of Waves

1804. ON THE GENERAL THEORY OF THE TRANSMISSION OF ELECTRICAL ENERGY ALONG LINES.—V. I. Dyakov & V. I. Ivanov. (*Automatics & Telemechanics* (in Russian), No. 4/5, 1941, pp. 19-27)

With reference to Kovalenkov's paper, 1803, above, the importance is emphasised of pooling knowledge gained in various branches of electrical engineering regarding the transmission of electrical energy, and of developing a general theory of transmission. The following factors are briefly discussed:—(1) The number of conductors, (2) the types of e.m.f. applied to a group of conductors, (3) the impedances of the transmitting and receiving apparatus, and (4) the asymmetry of the conductors. Some of the possible steps in the development of a general theory are also indicated, as for example the derivation of formulae for determining the voltages and currents on the line in terms of its secondary parameters, the determination of tertiary parameters of an equivalent four-pole circuit network, the investigation (with the aid of a model) of the solutions of differential equations representing the processes taking place on the line, etc.

IVANOV, [illegible].

"Equipment for Pulse Testing of Relays."

Avtomatika i Telemekhanika, Vol 6, No. 3, 1941.

IVANOV, V.I.

Raschet tiagovykh elektromagnitov postoiannogo toka dlia elektrooborudovaniia samoletov. Moskva, Izd-vo Akademii Nauk, 1948. 23 p., diagrs.

Title tr.: Calculation of pulling force of direct current electromagnets in the electrical equipment of airplanes.

NCF

SO: Aeronautical Sciences and Aviation in the Soviet Union, Library of Congress, 1955

RINKEVICH, A.A., professor, doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk, zasluzhenyy deyatel' nauki i tekhniki; IVANOV, V.I., professor, doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk; FREMKE, A.V., doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk; RAZUMOVSKIY, N.N., doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk; DMITRIYEV, A.N., dotsent, kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; NORNEVSKIY, P.I., dotsent, kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; BASHARIN, A.V., dotsent, kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; MANOYLOV, V.Ye., dotsent, kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; RYZHOV, P.I., dotsent, kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; KEPPERMAN, A.G., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; BARYSHNIKOV, V.D., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk

On the article "Development of automatic control and telemechanics in the fifth five-year plan". Avtom. i telem. 15 no.1:78-79 Ja-F '54. (MLRA 10:3)

1. Leningradskiy elektrotekhnicheskiy institut im. V.I.Ul'yanova-Lenina.

(Automatic control) (Remote control)

IVANOV, V. I.

The Committee on Stalin Prizes (of the Council of Ministers USSR) in the fields of science and inventions announces that the following scientific works, popular scientific books, and textbooks have been submitted for competition for Stalin Prizes for the years 1952 and 1953. (Sovetskaya Kultura, Moscow, No. 22-40, 20 Feb - 3 Apr 1954)

Name	Title of Work	Nominated by
Kostenko, M.P. Latmanizov, M.V. Urusov, I.D. Ivanov, V.I. Ryzhov, P.I. Sokolov, T.N. Semenov, V.V. Zherebin, F.I.	"An Electrodynamic Model of a Power System"	Institute of Automatics and Telemechanics, Academy of Sciences

SO: W-30604, 7 July 1954

USSR/Electricity - Transmission Lines - Modeling FD-2997

Card 1/1 Pub. 41 - 10/12

Author : Ivanov, V. I., Ryzhov, P. I., and Sirotko, V. K., Leningrad

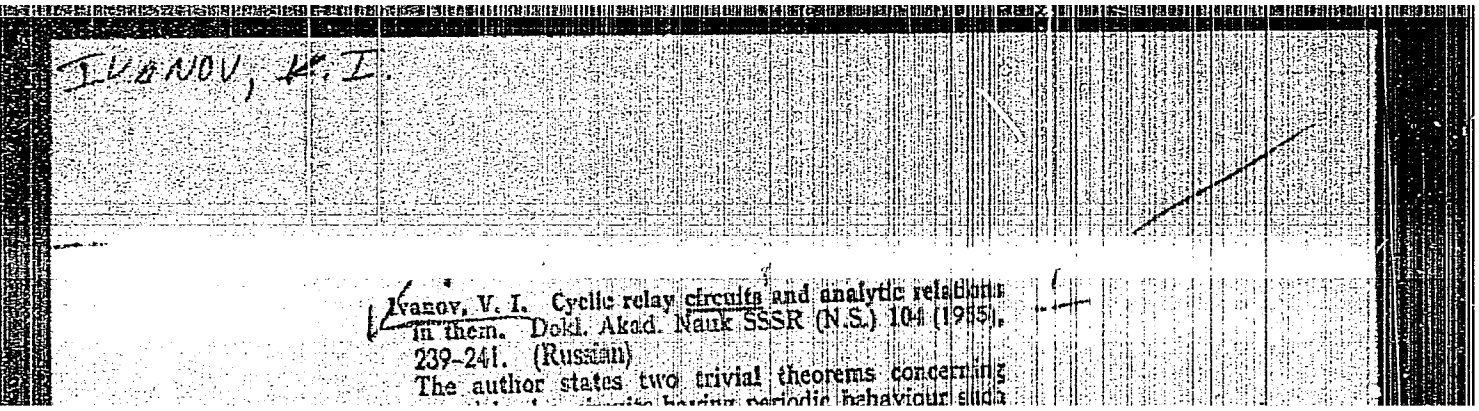
Title : Device for modeling the operating condition of a two circuit [three phase] line during disruption of one phase

Periodical : Izv. AN SSSR. Otd. Tekh. Nauk, 3, 150-153, March 1955

Abstract : Describes the employment of a model in the study of the double circuit transmission line from the Kuybyshev electro-power station to Moscow. The double circuit line carries three phase current and the experimentation described in this article deals with the use of two phases of the three phase system in case of emergency breakdown of one of these phases. Concludes that with the line current of from 0-5 times the normal all the resistances remain accurate from 1 to 1.5%; when the current is 5 times the normal, the voltage of the reaction coil does not show any distortion, and the current remains sinusoidal; the model completely duplicates the actual operation and thus modeling should lend itself to other forms of experimentation. Pictures, diagrams.

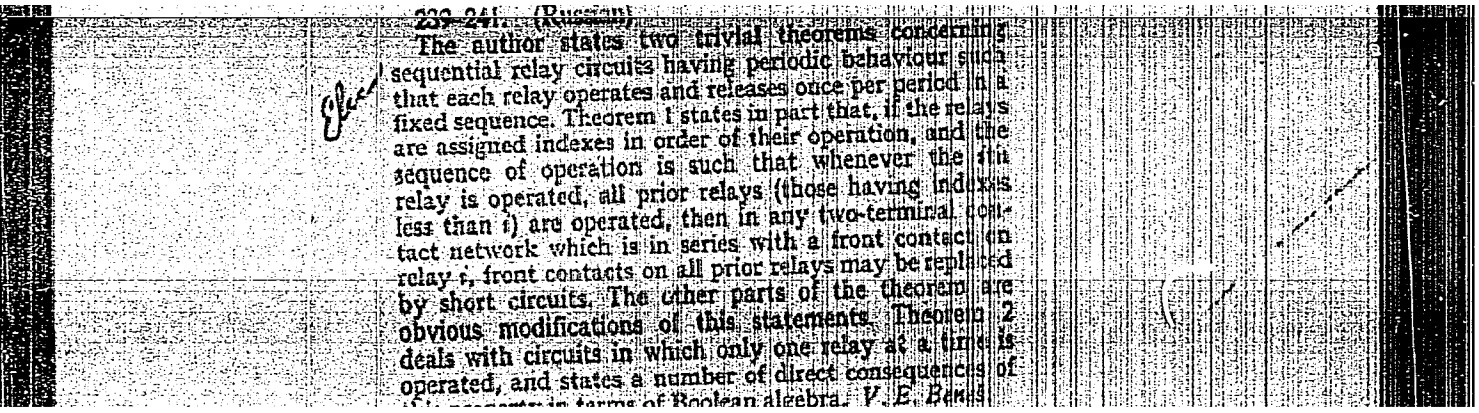
Institution : Leningrad Branch of the Institute of Automatics and Telemechanics, Academy of Sciences, USSR

Submitted : November 20, 1954



IVANOV, K. I.

Ivanov, V. I. Cyclic relay circuits and analytic relations in them. Dokl. Akad. Nauk SSSR (N.S.) 104 (1955), 239–241. (Russian)
The author states two trivial theorems concerning periodic behaviour [illegible]



223-241. (Russian)

The author states two trivial theorems concerning sequential relay circuits having periodic behaviour such that each relay operates and releases once per period in a fixed sequence. Theorem 1 states in part that, if the relays are assigned indexes in order of their operation, and the sequence of operation is such that whenever the ith relay is operated, all prior relays (those having indexes less than i) are operated, then in any two-terminal contact network which is in series with a front contact on relay i, front contacts on all prior relays may be replaced by short circuits. The other parts of the theorem are obvious modifications of this statement. Theorem 2 deals with circuits in which only one relay at a time is operated, and states a number of direct consequences of [illegible] in terms of Boolean algebra. *V. E. Benš*

this property in terms of Boolean algebra.

Inst Automatics & Telemechanics, AS USSR

IVANOV, V. I.

"Research of Systems of Relay Switches" (Issledovaniyye skhem releynykh pereklyuchateley) from the book Telemechanization in National Economy, pp.146-158, Iz. AN SSSR, Moscow, 1956

(Given at meeting held in Moscow, 29 Nov to Dec 4, 1954 by Inst. of Automatics and Telemechanics AS USSR)

I. IVANOV, V.I.

TOPCHIYEV, A.V., akademik, glavnyy redaktor; PETROV, B.N., otvetstvennyy redaktor; AYZERMAN, M.A., redaktor; BERNSHTEYN, S.I., redaktor; VASIL'YEV, R.V., redaktor; IVANOV, V.I., redaktor; KARAGODIN, V.M., redaktor; KOGAN, B.Ya., redaktor; [illegible] A.M., redaktor; PORTNOV-SOKOLOV, Yu.P., redaktor; SOLODOVNIKOV, V.V., redaktor; ULANOV, G.M., redaktor; TSUPKIN, Ya.Z., redaktor; KRUTOVA, I.N., redaktor; ASTAF'YEVA, G.A., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[A session of the Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R. on scientific problems in automatization of production, October 15-20, 1956; principal problems of automatic control] Sessiia Akademii nauk SSSR po nauchnym problemam avtomatizatsii proizvodstva, 15-20 oktiabria 1956 g.; osnovnye problemy avtomaticheskogo regulirovaniia i upravleniia. Moskva, 1957. 334 p. (MLRA 10:5)

1. Adakemiya nauk SSSR. 2. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR. (for Petrov) (Automatic control)

IVANOV, V. I.

IVANOV, V. I.:

"Investigation of cyclic relay-contact systems with monotypic structure." Acad Sci USSR. Department of Technical Sciences. Inst of Automatics and Telemechanics. Moscow, 1956. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Technical Sciences).

so: Knizhnaya letopis', No. 21, 1956. Moscow.

AUTHOR: Ivanov, V. I. (Vladimir Ivanovich), ~~Postgraduate~~ Student SOV/144-58-9-10/18

TITLE: Two Circuits for Connection of a Capacitive Transducer for Measuring Non-Electrical Magnitudes (Dve skhemy vklyucheniya yemkostnogo preobrazovatelya dlya izmereniya neelektricheskikh velichin)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Vysshikh Uchebnykh Zavedeniy, Elektromekhanika, 1958, Nr 9, pp 73-76 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Although capacitive transducers have a high sensitivity and are simple in design, their output power is low. This complicates considerably the design of metering circuits which are intended to operate under dynamic conditions. Of all the currently applied circuits, the best are those which utilize frequency modulation such that the capacitive transducer controls the frequency of oscillations generated by an oscillator. In such circuits the frequency is appreciably influenced by the connecting cable and this introduces considerable errors in the metering circuit as a whole. A reduction in these errors can be achieved only by a rational selection

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Two Circuits for Connection of a Capacitive Transducer for Measuring Non-Electrical Magnitudes

of the oscillator circuit and a correct arrangement of the transducer itself. From this point of view the author considered it of interest to compare two circuit arrangements of capacitive transducers (a single and a double circuit, Figs 1 and 2, whereby in the double circuit the cable is connected into the first circuit) and to derive from this comparison recommendations on designing such circuits. The analysis shows that although the two-circuit arrangement is less sensitive, the metering error caused by the variability of the parameters of the connection cable is very much lower. The author advises that single circuit oscillators should be used in conjunction with high quality cables of constant length and the inaccuracy introduced by the cable can be taken into consideration for calibrating the metering mechanism. The two-circuit arrangement should be used every time when it is necessary to work with cables of variable length and with large fluctuations in the ambient temperature. A disadvantage of the two-circuit arrangement is that it is impossible

Two Circuits for Connection of a Capacitive Transducers for Measuring Non-Electrical Magnitudes

to bring about self-excitation of the oscillator on a high communication frequency but this can be remedied by series connection of an inductance into the circuit. There are 4 figures and 3 references, 1 of which is Soviet, 2 English.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy aviatsionnyy institut
(Moscow Aviation Institute)

9(3) SOV/143-58-11-7/16

AUTHOR: Ivanov, V.I., Engineer

TITLE: The Application of Phase Modulation for Measuring Non-Electric Magnitudes

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy, Energetika, 1958, Nr 11, pp 52-57 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The amplitude modulation method for measuring non-electrical magnitudes with parametric transducers found a wide-spread application and has been adequately covered in literature. However, in a number of cases it does not produce the desired results, for example, when using transducers having a small parameter change or a high output resistance. Better results may be obtained with the application of frequency modulation. Frequency modulated measuring equipment with capacitance transducers found a wide-spread application. However, at the present time, the phase modulation is of growing importance. The peculiarity of this method consists in converting the phase modulated signal to an amplitude modulated signal with a

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The Application of Phase Modulation for Measuring Non-Electric Magnitudes

great modulation percentage. In this article, the author presents the theoretical premises of the application of this method. He also explains a circuit which may be used with a capacitance transducer, if the deviation of the latter does not exceed 12 picofarads. The measuring circuit is a four-pole to which the parametric transducer is connected. The principal electrical circuit diagram of the measuring unit suggested by the author is shown in figure 6. The measuring unit consists of a T-shaped four-pole $L_1 L_2 C_1 R_1$. The capacitance of the capacitor is selected in such a way that the total capacitance of the transducer and the capacitor C_1 is equal to $1.99C_0$, which corresponds to a Q-factor $Q_2 = 10$ for the secondary circuit and a factor $m = 1$. The author suggests the application of tubes with a high amplification factor (6N0, 6N2P). The application of a differential amplifier in the circuit described provides the possibility of automatic compensation of any feed voltage

The Application of Phase Modulation for Measuring Non-Electric Magnitudes

fluctuations resulting in a high accuracy of the measurements. The grid circuit of the differential amplifier does not create any amplitude-phase distortions, since the working frequency is sufficiently high (100 kc). The output stage is a balanced bridge circuit with a cathode follower having a great linearity and a considerable current amplification factor. Most suitable are tubes 6N7 and 6Zh4 in triode connection. The latter are recommended when using a P-type loop of the MPO-2 oscillograph. The author states that the suggested method may be used also for measuring small periodic changes in the phase difference of electric oscillations, not exceeding one angular minute. However, additional amplification of the oscillation difference is required in this case and the application of special narrow-band filters at the outlet of the detector. In this connection, the author praises the research work conducted at the Gor'kovskiy politekhnicheskiy institut (Gor'kiy Polytechnic Institute). In this article the author did not present

The Application of Phase Modulation for Measuring Non-Electric Magnitudes

any estimation of the operational stability of the suggested circuit, since it depends to a certain degree in the type of transducer used, the stability of the 100 kc oscillator and the power source and for this reason it was not possible to conduct an evaluation of all errors. There are 3 circuit diagrams, 3 diagrams and 7 references, 6 of which are Soviet and 1 English.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy aviatsionnyy institut imeni S. Ordzhonikidze (Moscow Aviation Institute imeni S. Ordzhonikidze) Kafedra teoreticheskoy elektrotekhniki (Chair of Theoretical Electrical Engineering)

SUBMITTED: June 16, 1958

DEKABRUN, Irina Yevgen'yevna; IVANOV, V.I., red.; ASANOV, P.M., tekhn.red.

[Electromagnetic and polarized relays and converters] Elektromagnitnye poliarizovannye rele i preobrazovateli. Moskva, Gos. energ.izd-vo, 1959. 110. (Biblioteka po avtomatike, no.4)
(MIRA 12:12)

(Electric relays) (Servomechanisms)

BOBROV, V.M.; VORONOV, A.A.; GLEBOV, I.A.; IVANOV, V.I.; KARPOV, G.V.; KASHTELYAN, V.Ye.; SEMENOV, V.V.; SIROTKO, V.K.; SIRYI, N.S.; SUKHANOV, L.A.; URUSOV, I.D.; FETISOV, V.V.; FOMINA, Ye.N.; KOSTENKO, M.P., akademik, red.; DOLMATOV, P.S., red.izd-va; SMIRNOVA, A.V., tekhn.red.

[Electrodynamic modeling of power engineering systems] Elektrodinamicheskoe modelirovanie energeticheskikh sistem. Pod red. M.P.Kostenko. Moskva, 1959. 406 p. (MIRA 13:2)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut elektromekhaniki.
(Electric networks--Electromechanical analogies)

DRUZHININ, Georgiy Vasil'yevich; IVANOV, V.I., red.; VORONIN, K.P., tekhn.red.

[Time relays] Rele vremeni. Moskva, Gos.energ.izd-vo, 1959. 76 p. (Biblioteka po avtomatike, no.9)

(MIRA 13:1)

(Electric relays)

~~8(3), 9(3)~~ 9,2120

66305

SOV/143-59-5-1/19

AUTHOR: Ivanov, V.I., Doctor of Technical Sciences, Professor and Matkhanov, P.N., Docent

TITLE: The Calculation of Cascade-Connected Pulse Transformers

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy - Energetika, 1959, Nr 5, pp 1-9 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The authors explain an engineering calculation method of cascade-connected pulse transformers, under the condition of providing a given shape of the output pulse. Cascade-connected pulse transformers are used in acceleration engineering for producing high pulse voltage or for testing pulse insulation devices. The basic requirement for pulse transformers is that they do not distort the shape of the pulse to be transformed. The calculation method is based on presenting the basic pulse transformer parameters in functions of design parameter $X = \sqrt{SN}$, /Ref 1/, where S - is the cross section of the core and N - the number of high voltage turns. The selection of the optimum magnitude X_{opt} is

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The Calculation of Cascade-Connected Pulse Transformers

derived from the condition of satisfying the basic requirements for pulse transformers. The authors present substitute calculation circuits and determine the substitute parameter circuits [Ref 1] by P.N. Matkhanov. They also furnish directions for improving the pulse shape. At LETI, the model of a cascade consisting of two pulse transformers for 800 kv with a pulse duration of 7.5 microseconds was built using the method explained in this article. A satisfactory agreement of the output pulse shape with the calculated data was obtained. Concerning the design of the cascade, the most simple one is placing the cascade elements on top of each other in one common tank made of insulating material and filled with transformer oil. The dimensions of the tank must be such as to prevent discharges along its surface. There are 4 circuit diagrams, 1 graph and 2 Soviet references. This report was presented by the Kafedra elektronno-ionnykh preobrazovateley (The Chair of Electronic - Ionic Converters) and delivered at the scientific and technological conferenceof LETI im V.I. Ul'yanova Lenina in April, 1958.

9 (2)

SOV/115-59-10-13/29

AUTHOR: Ivanov, V.I.

TITLE: A Simple Method for Measuring High Ohmic Resistance

PERIODICAL: Izmeritel'naya tekhnika, 1959, Nr 10, pp 27-28 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author uses the following equation to measure high ohmic resistance

$$r_x = 10^{12} \cdot \frac{t}{C_1 \ln \frac{U_2}{U_1}} \qquad (5)$$

The measured resistance r_x is plugged in parallel to the E electrometer and C_o capacitor. The author considers the possibilities with the open and closed K_2 key and calculates the U_1 and U_2 voltages of the C_1 capacitance in both possibilities. From the (1) and (2) and (3) and (4) equations the equation (5) is derived. All values of this equation are given in the article. The SG-IM string electrometer is used with a 200-v battery.

Card 1/1

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9,9881

S/104/60/000/007/002/002
E194/E455

AUTHORS: Ivanov, V.I., Doctor of Technical Sciences,
Mikutskiy, G.V., Candidate of Technical Sciences,
Sapir, Ye.D., Candidate of Technical Sciences,
Fabrikant, V.L., Doctor of Technical Sciences and
Fedoseyev, A.M., Doctor of Technical Sciences

TITLE: Relay Protective Equipment Based on Transistor Instruments

PERIODICAL: Elektricheskiye Stantsii, 1960, No.7, pp.59-64

TEXT: By the use of semiconductor diodes and triodes and also magnetic components, measuring devices and logical parts of protective circuits may be constructed without contacts. Devices responding to the ratio of two electrical magnitudes are often required. They can be made of semiconductor rectifiers or may be based on the principle of comparing the absolute or the phase values of electrical magnitudes. Absolute values may be compared by rectifying and smoothing them and then, using a relay of high sensitivity, to detect the difference between them. With transistors, it has been possible to develop circuit elements with d.c. rectifiers that react to differences between the magnitudes

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compared, and operate other parts of the circuit. The Hall and magneto-restrictive effects may also be used to compare the phase of two electrical magnitudes. High-speed relays may, however, react to the alternating double-frequency component of the Hall emf. It is accordingly necessary to eliminate this component, by the use of filters or special compensating circuits. Two circuits were constructed around two identical Hall emitters, the alternating components of Hall emf being cancelled and the constant components summated. In the second method, the crystal rectifier of one pick-up passes current induced in an additional winding by the flux of the second pick-up. The flux is set up by one of the electrical magnitudes to be compared. Conversely, the current of the second pick-up induces a flux in the first set up by the second electrical magnitude. An expression is given for the resultant emf. In this way, the relay may be made to operate reliably under various circuit conditions. Relays may also make use of the dependence of the resistance of semiconductor elements on the intensity of the magnetic field in which they are located. This

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effect is particularly marked if the semiconductor elements are in the shape of discs. The principles underlying a relay of this type are briefly explained and a schematic circuit diagram of a voltage relay is shown in Fig.4. Multi-phase resistance relays have been proposed for remote control. Such a relay reacts to all kinds of multi-phase short-circuits, or at any rate to most of with without opening or closing contacts. Contactless relay systems have been built up in this way. The time-delay elements are usually of the capacitor charging type. Phase differential high-frequency protective relays are then described. Two methods of protection have been devised that differ in the method of making the phase comparison of currents at the ends of the protected line. One of these methods, due to Candidate of Technical Sciences O.V.Mamontov (see Elektricheskiye Stantsii, 1958, No.5),uses the impulse method of comparing the current phases and was installed in 1958 in experimental service on a 220 kV line. In the other system, the current phases at the ends of the protective lines are compared by means of an integrating circuit, shown as a block

Relay Protective Equipment Based on Transistor Instruments

diagram in Fig.6. The operation of this circuit is explained. A directional high-frequency protective circuit is described with a block circuit diagram in Fig.7. It was developed by Candidate of Technical Sciences Ya.M.Smorodinskiy and Engineers O.D.Velichkin, Ye.V.Lysenko and V.P.Kletskiy and uses semiconductor diodes and triodes. If the line is not provided with lightning arresters, so that use can be made of protective systems with an operating time of less than 25 milliseconds, then only the main high-speed part of the circuit is used. The operating principle of the circuit depends on rapid sensing of the direction of negative phase-sequence power at the ends of the protected line and comparison of these directions by means of a high-frequency channel. For this purpose, the protective system uses high-speed double-acting power-directional elements based on semiconductors. Because of the characteristics of lightning arresters, when they are used the line protection must be delayed by 50 milliseconds. Therefore, it cannot be entirely based on instantaneous response to the sign of the negative phase-sequence power as the asymmetry time may be

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much less than 50 milliseconds. In this case the second part of the circuit is used. It contains a grid control element which also responds to instantaneous measurement of the sign of the power acting on the output relay of the protective circuit. In the event of asymmetrical damage to the protected line, the power-directional elements on both ends of the line operate the output protective relay. A receiving-transmitting high-frequency protective system is then described. It is intended for operating with a phase differential protective system. A block circuit diagram is given in Fig.8. The emitter generator is based on a triode and has a quartz frequency-stabiliser. The operating principles are explained, briefly, if there is no manipulation voltage applied to the control cascade it is open and the transmitter operates. If power-frequency voltage appears on the output of the manipulation elements this becomes blocked and the transmitter is stopped. The power of the high-frequency signal beyond the line filter is 6.5 W in the frequency range of 30 to 250 kc/s. The receiver contains an input high-frequency filter

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with a band-width of 1900 c/s, a high-frequency amplifier and detector and a d.c. amplifier. From the output of this amplifier the d.c. impulse is applied to the phase comparator circuit. The overload protection of the triodes of the output cascades of the transmitter is described. In 1958, a prototype of the transmitter-receiver based on transistors was put into service with a differential phase protection scheme type ДФЗ-2 (DFZ-2) on a 110 kV line of 60 km. The operating frequency of the protective channel was 210 kc/s and in 11 months service the performance was fully satisfactory. A method of differential protection with delay has been developed which differs from other systems in that the currents are rectified by a method that ensures selectivity and speed of operation. The reacting element of the protective system is a d.c. relay connected to the output of the comparator circuit, either directly or through a d.c. amplifier based on semiconductors. A common reacting element can be used for all three phases. Fig.10 gives a block circuit diagram of a protective circuit; the method of operation is briefly described. There are 11 figures and 3 Soviet references.

Card 6/6

IVANOV, V. I., MIKUTSKIY, G. V., SAPIR, Ye. D., FABRIKANT, Valentin L., FEDOSOYEV, A. M.

"Relay protection with semi-conductor devices"

report to be submitted for Intl. Conference on Large Electric Systems (CIGRE), 18th Biennial Session, Paris, France, 15-25 Jun 60.

IVANOV, V.I.

[Problems and answers on the structural theory of relay devices] Zadachnik po strukturnoi teorii releinykh ustroistv. Moskva, M-vo vysshego i srednego spetsial'nogo obrazovaniia RSFSR. No.1. 1960. 66 p.
(MIRA 15:7)

(Electric relays)

IVANOV, V.I.; TODOROV, T.T.; GLUSHKOV, L.K.; MIKHAILOV, M.D.

Electric modeling of artificial rollers. Godishnik mat elekt 8:87-95 '60. (publ. '61).

YURASOV, Aleksey Nikolayevich; IVANOV, V.I., red.; BUL'DYAYEV, N.A., tekhn. red.

[Theory of design of switching circuits]Teoriia postroeniia releinykh skhem. Moskva, Gosenergoizdat, 1962. 117 p. (Biblioteka po avtomatike, no.62) (MIRA 15:10)
(Electric networks) (Electric relays)

VOSTROKNUTOV, Nikolay Nikolayevich; DOROGUNTSEV, Viktor Gavrilovich; MARANCHAK, Vadiliy Makarovich; OVCHARENKO, Nikolay Il'ich; SIROTINSKIY, Yevgeniy Leonidovich; FABRIKANT, Veniamin L'vovich; IVANOV, V.I., prof., retsenzent; GIZIL, Ya.P., dots., retsenzent; SIROTKO, V.K., kand. tekhn. nauk, retsenzent; SOLOV'YEV, I.I., prof., red.; FEDOSEYEV, A.M., prof., red.; OVSYANNIKOVA, Z.G., red.; GOROKHOVA, S.S., tekhn.red.

[Use of transistors in relay protection and system automation]Primenenie poluprovodnikov v ustroistvakh releinoi zashchity i sistemnoi avtomatiki. Moskva, Vysshaia shkola, 1962. 282 p. (MIRA 16:3)
(Electric protection) (Electric relays)
(Transistor circuits)

IVANOV, V.I., doktor tekhn.nauk; STEPANOV, T.V., inzh.

Transient currents during single-phase short circuits to ground and operation of the grounding protection system. Elektrichestvo no.10:57-61 O '63. (MIRA 16:11)

ACCESSION NR: AP4001832 S/0203/63/003/006/1079/1088

AUTHOR: Ivanov, V. I.; Kostomarov, D. P.

TITLE: Computation of electrical currents induced in the ocean by the S_q-variations of the geomagnetic field

SOURCE: Geomagnetizm i aeronomiya, v. 3, no. 6, 1963, 1079-1088

TOPIC TAGS: geophysics, marine hydrology, oceanic electric current, geomagnetism, geomagnetic field, field component, S sub q variation, Z component, geomagnetic marine current, telluric current, Pacific Ocean telluric current

ABSTRACT: Mathematical formulas, based primarily on the work of Price (Quart. Mech. and Appl. Math., 1949, v. 2, no. 3, 283) and Rikitake (J. Geomagn. and Geoelectricity, 1960, v. 11, no. 3, 65) are derived for computing the electrical currents induced by long-period variations of the Z-component of the geomagnetic field in a hypothetical, spherically segmented ocean. In contrast to Rikitake's assumption that the distribution of currents and their magnetic field in the ocean are computed from known ionospheric magnetic potentials, the authors base

ACCESSION NR: AP4001832

their computations on an assumed total field, i.e., the sum of the observed ionospheric and telluric current fields. These formulas are used to analyze the telluric currents in the Pacific Ocean and in a small inland sea and those around a small, hypothetical, round island. Orig. art. has: 8 figures and 32 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvenny*y universitet, Fizicheskiy fakul'tet (Moscow State University, Faculty of Physics)

SUBMITTED: 28Mar63	DATE ACQ: 17Dec63	ENCL: 00
SUB CODE: AS	NO REF SOV: 001	OTHER: 003

Card 2/2

IVANOV, V.I.; VLADYCHINA, Ye.N.; VETUKHNOVSKIY, Z.B.

Tasks of the Scientific Research Institute of the technology of Lacquer and Paint Application (NIITLP) as seen in the light of the resolutions of the December (1963) Plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU. Lakokras.mat. i ikh prim. no.2:1-2 '64. (MIRA 17:4)

L 57786-65

ACCESSION NR: AR5014269 UR/0281/65/000/004/0002/0002
622.692.4.002.5

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Khimicheskoye i kholodil'noye mashinostroyeniye. Otdel'nyy vypusk, Abs. 4.47.12

AUTHOR: Samanduyev, A. Ya.; Ivanov, V.I.; Sultanovich, A.I.

TITLE: Automation of petroleum product pumping

CITED SOURCE: Mashiny i neft. oborud. Nauchno-tekhn. sb., no. 1, 1964, 38-39

TOPIC TAGS: petroleum refinery equipment, automated gasoline pumping, automatic control circuit, automatic equipment design, sparkproof circuitry

TRANSLATION: The Groznyy branch of VNIIKAneftegaz has designed equipment for the automatic regulation of gasoline pumping processes computing the number of pumping cycles for one of the cracking units of the plant. The control and counting circuits are Spark-proof. This has made it possible to develop a simple, reliable and safe

V-1, V-1a and V-1b and in outdoor facilities of class V-1g. The automated gasoline

Card 1/2

L 57786-65

ACCESSION NR: AR5014269

pumping assembly consists of a control block designed for automatic control of magnetic starters and switches of any dimensions, a spark-proof electrical pulse counter of type SB-11 and a level indicator incorporating a float with magnetic elements and hermetically sealed polarized magnetic upper-and lower-level relays. The basic

Grozayy cracking plant and had completed more than 2500 pumping cycles without a single failure. One illustration.

SUB CODE: IE, FP ENCL: 00

Card 2/2

SAMANDUYEV, A.Ya.; IVANOV, V.I.; BUDAYEV, E.S.

Designing and operating automated compressor stations. Mash. i neft. obor. no.1:32-36 '65. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Groznenskiy filial Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo i proyektno-konstruktorskogo instituta kompleksnoy avtomatizatsii neftyanoy i gazovoy promyshlennosti i Giprogrozneft'.

SAMANDUYEV, A.Ya., inzh.; IVANOV, V.I., inzh.; BUDAYEV, E.S., inzh.

Automation of water-pumping stations of petroleum refineries.
Vod. i san. tekh. no.11:4-6 N '65. (MIRA 18:12)

L 05254-67 EWT(1)/FCC GW
ACC NR: AP6018921 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0203/66/006/003/0544/0547

38
B

AUTHOR: Fonarev, G. A.; Ivanov, V. I.

ORG: Institute of Terrestrial Magnetism, the Ionosphere, and Radio Wave Propagation, AN SSSR (Institut zemnogo magnetizma, ionosfery i rasprostraneniya radiovoln AN SSSR); Department of Physics, Moscow State University (Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet, Fizicheskiy fakul'tet)

TITLE: The magnetic fields of telluric currents at sea

SOURCE: Geomagnetizm i aeronomiya, v. 6, no. 3, 544-547

TOPIC TAGS: геомагнетизм field, telluric current, ocean dynamics

ABSTRACT: The problem of magnetic fields produced by telluric currents in the ocean is considered on the basis of a twin-layer magnetotelluric model. Unit magnetic permeability is assumed everywhere, and bias currents are disregarded. Formulas are given for the determination of the electrical field in the water and for the magnetic field of the currents in the water. These two formulas are integrated and an expression is obtained for the ratio of the magnetic field generated by the sea currents to the total field observed on the surface of the water. It is demonstrated that for plane component fluctuations observed on the ocean's sur-

Card 1/2 UDC: 550.373

L 05254-67

ACC NR: AP6018921

face the magnetic field of marine telluric currents is equal in magnitude to the primary magnetic field (i.e., to the field of an ionospheric source). This thesis is confirmed by experimental data obtained in the Arctic Ocean on drifting station SP-10 during the 1962—1963 period, using PS-1-01 potentiometers and EPO-5 oscilloscopes. For variations over an extended period (diurnal and semi-diurnal) the magnetic current field in the ocean is 7%—15% that of the total field. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 10 formulas.

SUB CODE: 08/ SUBM DATE: 14Sep65/ ORIG REF: 005/ OTH REF: 003

Card 2/2

IVANOV, V.I.

1/4

USSR

Determination of the coefficient of linear expansion of autoclaved cellular concrete. V. I. Ivanov. Nauch. Trudy Leningrad. Inzhener.-Stroitel. Inst. 1953, No. 16, 118-53; Referat. Zhur., Khim. 1954, No. 2[illegible]. — An app. for detg. the coeff. of linear expansion (α) which uses a micrometric screw is described. A sample in the shape of a rectangular bar is heated electrically, the temp. being read with thermocouples imbedded in the sample. The length of an air-dried sample heated to [illegible] increases, then decreases, and [illegible] 160 and 100° decreases below the original length. This [illegible] explained by the [illegible] of the [illegible]. The [illegible] subject to a [illegible] rule. For air-dry cellular concrete having a vol. wt. of 450 kg./cu. m. α = 9.1 × 10^{-6} and for cellular concrete to which [illegible] pitch was added and having a vol. wt. of 650 kg./cu. m. α = 10.2 × 10^{-6}. M. Hosch

IVANOV, V. I.

"Experimental Investigation of the Filtration of Water in Frozen Clay." Cand Tech Sci, Chair of Physics, Leningrad Order of Labor Red Banner Construction Engineering Inst, Min Higher Education USSR, Leningrad, 1955. (KL, No 18, Apr 55)

SO: Sum. No. 704, 2 Nov 55 - Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (16).

15-57-10-14334

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geologiya, 1957, Nr 10, p 159 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Volzhenskiy, A. V., Shvartszayd, M. S., Ivanov, V. I.

TITLE: Autoclave-Treated Structural Products and Details of the Kara-Kum Sands (Avtoklavnyye stroitel'nyye izdeliya i detali iz karakumskikh peskov)

PERIODICAL: V sb: Materialy issledovaniy v pomoshch' proektir. i str-vu Karakumsk. kanala. Nr 2, Ashkhabad, AN Turkm SSR, 1956, pp 27-66

ABSTRACT: The Kara-Kum sands contain 77 to 83 percent silica and 7 to 13 percent sesquioxides. They are very fine-grained (dominant grain diameter of 0.15 mm to 1.3 mm). After partial regrinding of this sand, milling it together with slaked lime, and submitting it to special autoclave treatment, it may be used both for cellular (foamy silicate) and dense silicate materials and products. It may also be used to make silicate bricks meeting GOST (All-Union State Standard) requirements.

V. P. Yeremeyev

Card 1/1

IVANOV, V.I.

Water infiltration in frozen soils. Mat. po lab. insl. merzl. grunt. no.3:149-162 '57. (MIRA 10:11)
(Clay) (Frozen ground) (Soil percolation)

IVANOV, V. I., Cand Med Sci — (diss) "Cytological Diagnosis of Lung Cancer By the Use of a Method of Washing the Bronchi," Leningrad, 1960, 17 pp, 300 copies (State Institute for the Advanced Training of Physicians im S. M. Kirov) (KL, 47/60, 106)

LETAVET, A.A., prof.,otv.red.; MOLOKANOV,K.P., prof., red.; DVIZHKOV,P.P., prof.,red.; KHUKHRINA,Ye.V., doktor med. nauk, red.; IVANOV,V.I., prof.,red.; MOROZOV, A.L., prof., red.; PAVLOVA,I.V., kand.med. nauk, red.

[Clinical aspects of pneumoconiosis]Klinika pnevmokoniozov; trudy. Moskva, In-t gigieny truda i profzabolevanii AMN SSSR, 1960. 181 p. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Simpozium po probleme pnevmokoniozov, Moscow, 1957. 2. Deystvitel'nyy chlen Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR (for Letavet). 3. Institut gigiyeny truda i profzabolevaniy Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR (for Molokanov).

(LUNGS--DUST DISEASES)

IVANOV, V.I.

Significance of bronchial lavage in the cytological diagnosis of cancer of the lung. Vop.onk. 6 no.2:50-57 F '60. (MIRA 14:2)
(LUNGS—CANCER)

IVANOV, V.I.; PAVLOV, K.[illegible]

Effect of diethanolamine-3,5-diiodo-4-pyridone-N-acetic acid (diodone) on the growth of experimental cancer in rabbits. Nauch. inform. Otd. nauch. med. inform. AMN SSSR no.1:71-73 '61. (MIRA 16:11)

1. Institut onkologii (direktor - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. A.I.Serebrov) AMN SSSR, Leningrad.

IVANOV, V.I. (Leningrad, K-156, pr. Engel'sa 28, kv. 145)

Skin cancer following removal of a foreign body under roentgenological control. Vop. onk. 8 no.11:102-105 '62. (MIRA 17:6)

1. Iz 2-go khirurgicheskogo otdeleniya (zav.- chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR, prof. A.I. Rakov) i nauchno-poliklinicheskogo otdela (zav.- kand. med. nauk K.A. Pavlov) Instituta onkologii AMN SSSR (dir. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR, prof. A.I. Serebrov).

IVANOV, V.I. (Aleksandriysk)

Case of severe craniocerebral trauma with prolonged loss of consciousness ending in recovery. Vop. neirokhir. 26 no.5: 57 S-O'62 (MIRA 17:4)

IVANOV, V.I. (Leningrad, pr. Engel'sa, d.28, kv.148)

Difficulties in the timely diagnosis of bronchial cancer. Vest. khir. 89 no.9:15-20 S '62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Iz nauchno-poliklinicheskogo otdela (zav. - starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik K.A.Pavlov) Instituta onkologii AMN SSSR (dir. - prof. A.I.Serebrov).

(BRONCHI--CANCER)

IVANOV, V.I.; PAVLOV, K.A.

Effect of intra-arterial administration of diodone on transplantable rabbit sarcoma. Vop. onk. 9 no.6:67-70 '63.
(MIRA 17:8)

1. Iz nauchno-poliklinicheskogo otdela (zav. - starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik K.A. Pavlov) Instituta onkologii AMN SSSR (dir. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. A.I. Serebrov). Adres avtorov: Leningrad, P-129, 2-ya Berezovaya alleya 3, Institut onkologii AMN SSSR.

L 03179-67

ACC NR: AP6033118 SOURCE CODE: UR/0239/66/052/010/1273/1275

AUTHOR: Bayevskiy, R. M. (Moscow); Ivanov, V. A. (Moscow); Monakhov, A. V. (Moscow); Freydel', V. R. (Moscow)

ORG: none

42
B

TITLE: The pneumocardiophone

SOURCE: Fiziologicheskiy zhurnal SSSR, v. 52, no. 10, 1966, 1273-1275

TOPIC TAGS: human physiology, respiratory physiology, circulatory physiology, medical equipment, pulse rate, respiration rate, biotelemetry, pneumocardiography, PHYSIOLOGIC PARAMETER, BIOLOGIC RESPIRATION, PHONOCARDIOGRAPHY

ABSTRACT: A simple system for continuously monitoring pulse and respiration rates over long periods of time is described. A record can be made with any single-channel recorder; the output can also be connected with an amplifier-speaker system or displayed on an oscillograph. Signals from a respiration sensor in which make-and-break is accomplished by expansion and contraction of the rib cage, and cardiac biocurrents, are used as input signals. Silver electrodes 18—20 mm in diameter are held over the fifth intercostal space along the medial axillary line by an elastic harness to which the respiration sensor is also attached (see Fig. 1). The basic idea of the system is the single-channel recording of two parameters. This is done by shaping cardiac biopotentials corresponding to the R rhythm into square pulses whose duration or amplitude is determined by the respiration sensor. Respira-

Card 1/3 UDC: 612.171(018)

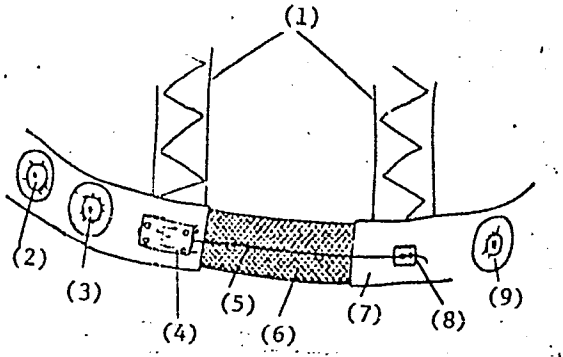

Fig. 1. Harness for pneumocardiophone

1 - Shoulder straps; 2 - electrode; 3 - neutral electrode; 4 - respiration sensor; 5 - anchor cord; 6 - elastic insert; 7 - web belt; 8 - cord anchor; 9 - electrode.

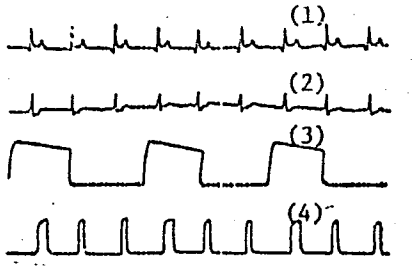

Fig. 2. EKG, PG, and PKG traces compared.

tion signals are thus read from the duration or amplitude of the pulse signals. In the pulse duration modulation setup, the R-wave peak is formed into a square pulse

L 03179-67
ACC NR: AP6033118

lasting 100—150 msec during exhalation (contact closed) and 200—300 msec during inhalation (contact open). These pulses can also be used to generate an acoustic signal. Fig. 2 shows EKG (1 and 2) and pneumogram (3) traces, and a simultaneously recorded pneumocardiophone (4) trace. Orig. art. has: 3 figures.

SUB CODE: 06/ SUBM DATE: 10Apr65/ ORIG REF: 003/ ATD PRESS: 5099

Card 3/3

LETAVET, A.A., prof., otv. red.; DVIZHKOV, P.P., prof., red.; MOLOKANOV, K.P., prof., red.; IVANOV, V.I., prof., red.; MOROZOV, A.L., prof., red.; PAVLOVA, I.V., kand. med. nauk, red.; KHUKHRINA, Ye.V., doktor med. nauk, red.; FEDOROVA, V.I., red.; BEL'CHIKOVA, Yu.S., tekhn. red.

[Transactions of the Symposium on the Problem of Pneumoconiosis; etiology and pathogenesis] Trudy simpoziuma po probleme pnevmokoniozov, 1957; etiologiia i patogenez. Red. kollegiia; A.A. Letavet i dr. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo med. lit-ry, 1959. 275 p. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Simpozium po probleme pnevmokoniozov, 1957. 2. Deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR (for Letavet). 3. Institut gigiyeny truda i prof-zabolevaniy AMN SSSR, Moskva (for Letavet, Dvizhkov, Ivanov, Pavlova, Fedorova)

(LUNGS--DUST DISEASES)

IVANOV, V.I.; ROZENBERG, P.A.(Moskva)

Colorimetric determination of silicon in the urine. Gig. truda i prof. zab. 4 no.4:39-42 Ap '60. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Institut gigiyeny truda i professional'nykh zabolevaniy AMN SSSR.
(URINE—ANALYSIS AND PATHOLOGY) (SILICON—ANALYSIS)

IVANOV, V.I., dezinstruktor (Poltava)

Prevention and treatment of epidermophytosis of the foot. Fel'd. i akush. 25 no.9:49-51 S '60. (MIRA 13:9)
(DERMATOMYCOSIS) (FOOT—DISEASES)

IVANOV, V.I.

Therapeutic anesthesia using nitrous oxide. Sovet. med. 26 no.5: 118-120 My '63 (MIRA 17:1)

1. Iz kafedry khirurgii (zav. - zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki prof. V.S. Semenov) Kalininskogo meditsinskogo instituta i khirurgicheskogo otdeleniya (zav. V.M.Volochek) Kalininskoy oblastnoy bol'nitsy (glavnyy vrach - zasluzhennyy vrach RSFSR A.A. Sokolov).

IVANOV, V.I.; POZE, B.B.; RUCHKIN, B.F.; TARUSHKA, I.Yu. (Prokop'yevsk)

Plastic surgery on traumatic defects of the skull using styrene-acryl. Vop. neirokhir. 26 no.6:53 N-D'62 (MIRA 17:3)

IVANOV, V.I. (Kalinin, ul. Starobezhetskaya, d.11)

Danger of regurgitation of the stomach contents during an operation under anesthesia. Klin.khir. no.6:66-67 Je '63. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Kafedra fakul'tetskoy khirurgii (zav. - prof. A.G. Karavanov) Kalininskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(STOMACH—SURGERY) (ANESTHESIA—COMPLICATIONS AND SEQUELAE)

PAVLOV, K.A.; IVANOV, V.I.; KONDRAT'YEVA, A.F.

Roentgeno-morphological observations on the blood supply characteristics of bone and soft tissue tumors. Vopr. onk. 9 no.4:49-58 '63. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Iz nauchno-poliklinicheskogo otdeleniya (zav. - kand.med.nauk K.A. Pavlov) i rentgenologicheskogo otdeleniya (zav. - prof. L.M. Gol'dshteyn [deceased]) Instituta onkologii AMN SSSR (dir. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. A.I. Serebrov).

IVANOV, V.I.

Use of ditilin in the reduction of hip dislocation. Sov. med. 27 no.10:129-131 O '63. (MIRA 17:6)

1. Iz khirurgicheskogo otdeleniya (zav. V.M. Volosek) Oblastnoy klinicheskoy bol'nitsy (glavnyy vrach-zasluzhennyy vrach RSFSR A.A. Sokolov) g. Kalinina.

IVANOV, V.I. (Kalinin, Volokolamskiy prosp. d.34/43, kv. 46)

Treacheostomy as a means of preventing respiratory insufficiency in patients with severe multiple injuries. Ortop. travm. i protez. 24 no.6:45-47 Je'63 (MIRA 16:12)

1. Iz kafedry fakul'tetskoy khirurgii (ispolnyayushchiy obyazannosti zaveduyushchego - dotsent N.V.Zavadovskaya) Kalininskogo meditsinskogo instituta (rektor - dotsent A.N.Kushev) na baze Oblastnoy bol'nitsy.

IVANOV, V.I. (Odessa, Meditsinskiy per. d.2, kv.70.)

Experience in the treatment of complex fractures in the area of the talocrural joint. Vest. khir. 91 no.11:66-72 N '63.
(MIRA 17:12)

1. Iz fakul'tetskoy khirurgicheskoy kliniki (zav. - prof. M.P.Sokolovskiy) Odesskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni N.I.Pirogova.

IVANOV, V.I., kand. med. nauk (Odessa, D-57, Meditsinskiy pereulok, d.2, kv.70)

Modified method for conservative treatment of ankle fractures. Ortop., travm. i protez. 25 no.6:43-44 Je '64.

(MIRA 18:3)

1. Iz fakul'tetskoy khirurgicheskoy kliniki (zav. - prof. M.P. Sokolovskiy) lechebnogo fakul'teta Odesskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni Pirogova (rektor - zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki prof. I.Ya. Deyneka).

IVANOV, V.I., fel'dsher

Treatments of burns furuncles, carbuncles and infected wounds with emulsions of sulfaguanidine and sulfathalidine. Fel'd. i akush. 21 no.2:38-39 F '56. (MLRA 9:5)

1. Sosnovskiy zernosovkhoz Kustanayskoy oblasti.
(SULFAGUANIDINE) (ABSCESS)
(PHTHALANILIC ACID)

IVANOV, V.I., fel'dsher

How I conduct sanitation and prevention work on a state farm on virgin lands. Fel'd. i akush. 21 no.6:34-35 Je '56. (MLRA 9:9)

1. Sosnovskaya bol'nitsa Kustanayskoy oblasti.
(PUBLIC HEALTH)

IVANOV, V.I., fel'dsher

How we organize work for the control of agricultural accidents.
Fel'd. i akush. 21 no.8:44-45 Ag '56. (MLRA 9:10)

1. Sosnovskaya uchastkovaya bol'nitsa Kustanayskoy oblasti.
(AGRICULTURE--SAFETY MEASURES)

IVANOV, V.I., fel'dsher

Taking prophylactic measures in sanitation and epidemic control during the spring and summer at a state farm on reclaimed land. Fel'd. i akush. 21 no.9:42-44 S '56. (MLRA 9:10)

1. Sosnovskaya uchastkovaya bol'nitsa Kustanayskoy oblasti.
(PUBLIC HEALTH, RURAL) (STATE FARMS)

PALISHKIN, D.A.; IVANOV, V.I.; MAKARENKO, L.N.; GALAOV, K.K.; TROSHCHIN, S.I.; KRTSYUK, V.I.; STEPANOV, A.D.; SAZONOVA, N.I.; KUZNETSOVA, M.P.; PISARENKO, G.N.; LOBKOV, M., red.

[Mechanization in animal husbandry] Mekhanizatsiia v zhivotnovodstve. Stavropol', Stavropol'skoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1963. 287 p. (MIRA 17:8)

ALEKSEYEV, A.Ye.; BULGAKOV, K.V.; ZILITINKEVICH, S.I.; IVANOV, V.I.; PETROV, I.I.; RYZHOV, P.I.; SYROMYATNIKOV, I.A.; TIMOFEYEV, V.A.; SHCHEDRIN, N.N.; FATEYEV, A.V.

Sixtieth anniversary of the birth of Dmitrii Vasil'evich Vasil'ev. Elektrichestvo no.3:93 Mr '62. (MIRA 15:2)
(Vasil'ev, Dmitrii Vasil'evich, 1901-)

PASHKEVICH, Oleg Nikolayevich; SERDYUKOV, Petr Ivanovich; LANDIN, Ye.I., kand. ekon. nauk, red.; IVANOV, V.I., red.; DAVIDOVICH, Z., red. izd-va; SIDERKO, N., tekhn. red.

[Communist labor brigades and technological progress]Brigady kommunisticheskogo truda i tekhnicheskii progress. Minsk, Izd-vo Akad.nauk BSSR, 1962. 151 p. (MIRA 15:9)
(White Russia--Machinery industry--Technological innovations)
(White Russia--Socialist competition)

IVANOV, V.I., otv. red.; SEMIKINA, T.F., red.izd-va; POPOVA, M.G., tekhn. red.

[Transactions of the Conference on the Structure and Reactivity of Acetals, held on Sept.9-14, 1961] Trudy Konferentsii po voprosam stroeniia i reaktsionnoi sposobnosti atsetalei, 1961. Frunze, Izd-vo AN Kirg.SSR, 1963. 98 p. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Konferentsiya po voprosam stroyeniya i reaktsionnoy sposobnosti atsetaley, 1961.

(Acetals--Congresses)

IVANOV, Viktor Ivanovich; KUZ'MISHCHEVA, V.

[Cuba; album]Kuba [al'bom]. Moskva, Sovetskii khudozhnik, 1961. 65 p. (MIRA 15:10)
(Cuba—Description and travel)

IVANOV, V.I., prof.

A necessary new edition of a textbook. Zemledelie 26 no.8:96 Ag '64. (MIRA 17:11)

1. Krymskiy sel'skokhozyaystvennyy institut.

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16.3000

S/044/62/000/006/045/127
B156/B112

AUTHOR: Ivanov, V. I.

TITLE: Application of conformal mapping to the simplest problems of wave propagation in inhomogeneous media

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Matematika, no. 6, 1962, 91, abstract 6B386 (Zh. vychisl. matem. i matem. fiz., v. 1, no. 2, 1961, 246-254)

TEXT: A two-dimensional problem of the propagation of alternating waves in a region G with a boundary Γ and a refractive index $n(x,y)$, which is reduced to determining a function $U(x,y)$ satisfying the equation

$$\Delta U + k^2 n^2(x,y)U = f(x,y) \text{ in G on the condition that} \quad (1)$$
$$U = 0 \text{ on } \Gamma,$$

is examined. New variables u and v are introduced by means of an analytic function $w(z) = u + iv$, and problem (1) is reduced to the new problem:

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B156/B112

$$\Delta_{uv}U + k^2N^2(u,v)\,U = F(u,v) \text{ in } G^*,\ U = 0 \text{ on } \Gamma^*, \quad (2)$$

$$N^2(u,v) = \frac{n^2(z)}{|w'(z)|^2},\ F(u,v) = \frac{f(z)}{|w'(z)|^2}.$$

In certain cases, problem (2) is simpler than problem (1), owing to simplification either of the equation or of the shape of the boundary. Problem (2) is particularly simplified if $N(u,v) = \text{const.}$, in which case it amounts to a problem for a homogeneous medium. The paper contains a detailed study of the following interesting particular problems: (1) the field of a filamentary source in a cylindrical-layer medium; (2) the field of a filamentary source in a plane-layer semi-space with an exponential refractive index; (3) cylindrical media; $n(r) = (r/a)^p$. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

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L 43624-66 EWT(m)/EWP(j)/T/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JD/DJ/RM

ACC NR: AP6030848 (A,N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0191/66/000/009/0022/0024

AUTHOR: Kuznetsova, A. G.; Ivanov, V. I.

ORG: none

TITLE: Hydrochloric acid-induced catalytic rearrangement of polymethylphenylsiloxanes

SOURCE: Plasticheskiye massy, no. 9, 1966, 22-24

TOPIC TAGS: silicone, silicone lubricant, CATALYSIS, HYDROCHLORIC ACID

ABSTRACT: A study has been made of the feasibility of using HCl as the catalyst in the catalytic rearrangement of polymethylphenylsiloxane liquid polymers. It is noted that catalytic rearrangement is used to ensure a more uniform composition of the fluid and to improve its physico-chemical properties. The use of HCl, which is formed in the hydrolytic condensation of the organochlorosilanes, in lieu of H_2SO_4 would simplify the preparative method by making hydrolytic condensation and catalytic rearrangement a one-step operation. The experiment involved catalytic rearrangement in the presence of 35% HCl or 75% H_2SO_4, and comparison of the catalytic-rearrangement products with one another and with the hydrolytic-condensation product. The criteria used in the comparison were the silicon-content, refractive-index, viscosity, and molecular-weight distributions. It was found that HCl was as suitable a rearrangement catalyst as H_2SO_4. Orig. art. has: 5 figures. [SM]

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 004/ OTH REF: 008/ ATD PRESS: 5073

Card 1/1 fv

UDC: 678.84:[678.044.8:546.131

IVANOV, V.I.; KALABINA, M.M., prof.

Purification of waste waters from synthetic rubber and synthetic alcohol plants. Zhur. VKHO 6 no.2:130-141 '61. (MIRA 14:3)
(Sewage--Purification)(Rubber, Synthetic)(Alcohol)

KONOVALOV, V.A., inzh. (Ukhta); IVANOV, V.I., tekhnik (Ukhta)

Building an underwater crossing in the Far North. Stroi. truboprovod. 6 no.8:12-13 Ag '61. (MIRA 14:8)
(Ukhta District--Underwater pipelines)

IVANOV, V.I.; KARAMYSHEV, I.P.; OSIPOV, K.A.

Crystal growth in high purity alpha-iron during rapid electric heating.
Trudy Inst. met. no.11:71-77 '62. (MIRA 16:6)
(Iron--Heat treatment) (Crystals--Growth)

IVANOV, V.I.

Water circulation and purification of waste waters in the production of ethylene and propylene. Khim. prom. 41 no.3:228-231 Mr '65.
(MIRA 18:7)

L 3436d-66 EWP(e)/EWT(m)/T/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JD

ACC NR: AP5027228 SOURCE CODE: UR/0020/65/164/006/1286/1287

AUTHOR: Filonenko, N. Ye.; Ivanov, V. I.; Fel'dgun, L. I.

ORG: All Union Scientific-Research Institute of Abrasives and Polishing (Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut abrazivov i shlifovaniya)

TITLE: Morphology of cubic boron nitride crystals

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady, v. 164, no. 6, 1965, 1286-1287

TOPIC TAGS: boron compound, cubic crystal , crystal structure, boron nitride compound, x ray diffraction analysis, crystal symmetry, twinning

ABSTRACT: R. H. Wentorf (J. Chem. Phys., 34, 1, 1961) reported that the cubic boron nitride which he synthesized and which had the hardness of diamond was crystallized in the form of tetrahedrons and octahedrons. Later, F. P. Bundy and R. H. Wentorf (J. Chem. Phys., 38, 5, 1963) showed, on the basis of X-ray diffraction studies, that cubic boron nitride had the structure of sphalerite. This discrepancy promoted the recent study. The crystals, sufficiently large (0.3-0.6 mm) for crystallographic studies, were grown during work on the synthesis of nitride. The subsequent measuring of >100 crystals proved that cubic boron nitride has a hexatetrahedral type of symmetry ($F\bar{4}3m$). The combination of positive {111} and negative {1$\bar{1}$1} tetrahedrons is the main crystallographic form of its crystals. The most predominant were octahedral-shaped crystals with characteristic apexes in the form of a double sloping roof formed by the

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UDC: 548.54

KALUGIN, A.S.; IVANOV, V.I.

Relation with diabases and the metamorphism of some volcanic-sedimentary iron ore deposits in the Devonian sediments of the Altai. Trudy SNIIGGIMS no.35:62-71 '64. (MIRA 18:5)